

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sur Gattenberg, of and for Hamburg, from New York, with cotton, had struck on the Goodwin Sands, and only seven out of thirty persons on board escaped. The Guttenberg had called off Dover to land the crew of a wrecked vessel, which she picked up in the channel. The captain is among the missing.

The steamer Queen Victoria, having on board the Rangoon telegraph cable, went ashore in Plymouth Sound, 21, and, at last advice, had not been got off.

A preliminary meeting of Jews of England, France, Italy and America, has been held at the Mansion House, London, for the purpose of concerting new efforts for the restoration of the child Mortara to his parents.

FRANCE.

The negotiation for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had satisfactorily terminated. Important reductions are made in favor of Belgian coal and iron.

It was rumored that France may ask further indemnity from China.

The Minister says financial events in foreign countries have influenced the French money market in a manner to be regretted; he declares the report that France is under the necessity of having recourse to a new loan without any foundation.

The detachments of French troops, which are under orders for China, had been sent to reinforce the regiments in Syria.

The production of a melodrama in Paris, entitled the "Massacres of Syria," from the pen of M. Mequard, the private secretary of the emperor, is regarded as a political event.

The emperor went almost in state to witness the first representation of the performance. He sat most conspicuously in the front, with Marshal Brancion, and other officers of high rank were immediately behind him. It was noticed that his box was ornamented with flags and warlike symbols. The great moral of the piece is, that the eastern question is ripe for settlement, and that it can only be settled by the word of Napoleon III.

ITALY.

A DIAL PICTURE OF THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Tarin correspondent of the London Times, discussing the question of the future capital of the Italian Kingdom, says:

If by capital we merely mean the seat of government, a place like the Hague or Washington, the question does not deserve one minute's attention. People have only to appear on any given spot, and the manner and power they find it the less chance will there be of arousing the jealousy and heartburning of envious towns.

But if what the Italians want is not merely a home for their bureaucracy, but a real centre and heart of the country, a proper stage for real political and social movement, the focus of industrial and intellectual life—a real metropolis—that is, a standard city, their own Paris or London—they must be aware that such a place is no more "built in one day" than their own Rome was said to be. As they know they cannot make it, they fancy they have it ready-made. Rome has, indeed, been long built. It has long been their capital; its existence was always wound up with the destinies of the country; but it is a town where the past has been crushing and killing the present. It has all the materials of a great city and plenty of room in it; but it is a town without a people—a town from which the people have fled.

Some Italian Utopians talk very glibly about the practicability of bringing a people there, of colonizing the ruins of the Campagna with a million of the most robust and active population from every part of the Peninsula. But Rome is not only dead, it is eternally decaying, everlastingly dying; and it will require no slight inducement to allure free men into that vast charnel house.

To all but the wretched natives, Rome is an unbearable place for six or seven months in the year, and even then only in the crowded quarters where the people huddle together in their noisome lanes and alleys. Outside the walls, on the very walls, in the open square of the Popolo, on the Quirinal and the Viminal, in the suburban villas, where nature unfolds her greatest charms, and the air is open and sweet, purest, death hovers all throughout the year; and, for miles round, the herdsmen who crouch in his miserable temporary hovel from December to May could not be induced to tarry on the spot from May to December for all the wealth that ever was treasured up in the Vatican. Death has stricken all the limbs of the old queen of the world, and is fast advancing to pierce her to the heart.

Turin and Florence are little towns, but they are living and thriving; they have unbounded healthy, fertile territories; they admit of gradual and immediate growth and expansion. They are little now; they may be twice as large in 20 years; four times as large in half a century. But Rome must be improved at once or never. There is a deadly feud between her and man. Every hour that passes, strikes her death knell; her doom might be reversed, perhaps, but scarcely retarded.

Poorly had been elected president of the electoral committee at Naples.

It was reported that a Sardinian loan of three hundred million francs was about to be negotiated in Paris.

An insignificant attempt at reaction had been made at Naples but was easily suppressed. Naples and the provinces were tranquil.

It is affirmed that the published version of the pope's recent allocution is a forgery. The real document is mild and inoffensive, principally dwelling on the trials to which the church is subjected.

The position of affairs at Gaeta was unchanged.

It is stated that for some time past Francis II. has been in the habit of going on board a Spanish vessel every evening, and returning to Gaeta on the following morning.

Reports had been current that the

French fleet had quitted Gaeta, but at the latest dates it was still there.

Le Nord states that the cabinet of St. Petersburg had issued a vigorously written letter, reminding the French minister that the presence of Admiral Tuman at Gaeta has the character of a veritable interposition.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC BY PONY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The views of the President Elected on Seclusion as he advances towards the Capitol, &c., &c.

The Pony Express which arrived here on Wednesday morning brought Washington dates of the 12th inst. For the following very excellent and full compilation of the intelligence brought with it we are indebted to our friends.

On the 8th, Mr. Buchanan sent a message to both houses of Congress accompanying the correspondence that had passed between him and Col. Hayne, the commissioner from South Carolina, which was referred to a select committee of five and ordered to be printed.

The following is the substance of the concluding part of Col. Hayne's letter of January 31st.

After stating the refusal to surrender Fort Sumter to be the occasion for war and stating the question to be one of mere property, he says: If the evils of war are to be encountered, especially the calamities of civil war, elevated statesmanship would seem to require it should be accepted as the unavoidable alternative of something still more disastrous, such as national dishonor or measures materially affecting the safety or permanent interests of the people should be deliberately made and entered upon, and set on foot.

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Capt. Tilton, of Maryland, a gentleman who got seriously impressed with the distracted state of the country, had blown out his brains with a pistol.

A Washington dispatch of the 8th, states that the St. Louis had been ordered from the Gulf squadron on the 9th of January, three days before the surrender of the Pensacola navy yard, leaving the other vessels to compose that squadron—the Powhatan, Pocahontas and Cumberland. To obtain provisions, the store-ship Supply was sent by order of flag-officer Pennington to Pensacola, and by Capt. Armstrong, then at that place, was ordered to return to the squadron; but instead of doing so, Capt. Walker, her commander, took on board the paroled officers and men and women from Fort Pickens, and proceeded to New York, for which he has been court-martialed. The Cumberland had been ordered to Hampton Roads, and the Powhatan to New York. The disaffection reported in the squadron is said to be only in the Powhatan among the officers from the Southern States. Eleven vessels of war were reported on the east coast, one at Cuba, one at Tortugas, and the Macedonian and Brooklyn had arrived in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens.

Horatio King's nomination to the office of Postmaster-General had not been confirmed and would not till the Republican Senators were assured that Mr. King would execute Colfax's bill, relative to postal service in seceding States, which the appointee is said to favor to the utmost extent.

Major Ritchie, of Boston, and Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, had tendered to President Buchanan, twenty-six regiments ready to march at a moment's notice, for the protection of the capital. A special tender of these troops, it was understood, had been made in consequence of information pointing to the imminent danger of an attack upon Washington prior to the 17th of February.

The \$25,000,000 loan bill had passed both Houses, and had received the President's signature. The amendments to the bill provided that it should be applied to the redemption of treasury notes, and for no other purpose, i.e., not for coercion of seceding States.

Certain distinguished Virginians had telegraphed to Governor Pickens, requiring him still to forbear attacking Sumter, to which the Governor replied contemptuously, but would be governed greatly by the President's communication.

Alex. W. Russell, D. C., and Samuel Cooley of Connecticut, had been appointed postmasters in the navy. Rev. Dabney Hall, of Maryland, chaplain in the navy.

The Southern Congress at Montgomery on the 9th, unanimously agreed to a Constitution and Provisional government. A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation with full powers and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all necessary laws.

A Savannah dispatch of the 9th says that Governor Brown had seized, on the preceding day, five vessels owned in New York.

The Boston Traveler states that the bankers in that city would not take the loans of the new administration, fearing doubtless the \$25,000,000, unless the affairs at the South are satisfactorily settled.

Rumors are afloat relating to some new scheme for reopening the Tehuantepec route to California. It is said that several millions of capital have already been subscribed in New York, and that Duncan, Sherman & Co. are somewhat engaged in the matter.

Gen. Wightman, of the District militia, refused a commission to Capt. Schaeffer, who is not considered sound on the Union question.

The elections in Tennessee are reported favorable to the union men of that State. General Scott had ordered all the forces of the District of Columbia to be ready to perform duty on the 13th, the day previous to the counting of the electoral votes in the House.

Ex-Secretary Floyd was to be shortly in the District of Columbia, to submit himself to the criminal laws of the district. He pronounces all charges against him frivolous and malicious, instigated by Ex-Secretary Thompson, aided by the administration.

A proposition is expected to be offered in the Peace Congress, under republican auspices, proposing an accommodation on the basis of a national convention, for the consideration of amendments to the Constitution, to be called by the States on the recommendation of Congress.

The Hon. A. H. Stevens, in acknowledging the compliment of a serenade from the people, during the convention at Montgomery, alluded to the assembling of members from different and independent States, congratulated them upon being "once more citizens of a common country. Allow me briefly and sincerely to return my unfeigned thanks for this compliment."

The President elect left his home at Springfield, on the morning of the 11th. After he had shaken hands with a large number of persons, and left his lady behind for a few days, he took position on the platform of his car and made a short and affecting speech. He is reported to have spoken as follows:

"My friends—No one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them is buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty being I place my reliance for support. I hope, you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

Lord applause followed, and the more pious addition, "We will pray for you." During the speech, Mr. Lincoln betrayed

much emotion, and the people were moved to tears.

The President's suite consisted of J. G. Nicolay, Esq., his private secretary, and between twenty-five and thirty gentlemen, including judges, honoraries, counsels, major, editors and influential men of the State. Mr. Lincoln spoke briefly at several stations, where crowds were ready to greet him on his passage.

At Montgomery on Feb. 9th, great interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Southern Congress. The hall of the convention and gallery was crowded. Mr. Memminger presented a beautiful model flag, made by the ladies of South Carolina. This flag has a blue cross on a red field, and seven stars. It was highly admired. He also presented another model flag by a gentleman of Charleston. It has a cross and fifteen stars on a field of stripes. A committee was appointed to report on a flag and seal, and a coat of arms, and a motto for the Southern Confederacy. The President has been directed to appoint commissioners on foreign affairs and finance, on military and naval affairs, commerce and on patents.

Hon. Jefferson Davis of Miss. was then elected President, and Hon. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. The vote was unanimous.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three Alabama delegates to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery for the use of the several executive departments of the Confederacy, under the Provisional government, could be obtained. An ordinance was passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress, all laws of the United States in force or in use on the first of November last. It is understood that under this law a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a constitution for the permanent government of the confederacy. The congress was about two hours in secret session, and the rest of the proceedings were conducted openly.

Col. Judge, the commissioner from Alabama, visited Mr. Buchanan on the 10th, but the President, though receiving him as a distinguished citizen of that State, would not receive him in an official capacity; nor would he enter into discussion of the subject of his mission, to treat for the surrender of the arsenals and other property in that State.

The members of the Montgomery Congress had advised their friends in Washington, that ministers had been appointed to represent the interests of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

The Peace Congress had various plans submitted for consideration, but the general impression was that the border State resolutions had met with the most favor, and that some such plan would be adopted, including the division of the Territory by the line of 36, north of which slavery would be prohibited; south of it to be determined by the people without Congressional or other legislative interference.

The muskets seized by the New York police on the steamer "Monticello," had been delivered up to the agent of Georgia, and on being telegraphed to that effect, the Governor released the vessels referred to in a former part of this summary.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 9th, states that the arsenal, containing 700 stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition, and 49 cannons, including Capt. Bragg's Buena Vista battery, was surrendered to the State authorities the day before, and was then guarded by 100 volunteers.

The Louisiana committee on postal affairs had reported that they would recognize the government of Washington for the present business, until a Southern Congress, hereafter called, shall form postal arrangements. The action of the Montgomery convention was approved, and a salute of 100 guns was fired in New Orleans in honor of the President and Vice-President of the Southern confederacy.

The bark Ephraim Williams put into Norfolk on the 10th, with one man frozen to death and five of her crew killed.

In the House on the 9th, Mr. Cox offered amendments to the Senate bill for a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado. It proposes to allow the people to assemble and form themselves an organized law and territorial government, to consist of a legislature, judicial and executive departments, &c.; ordered printed.

Mr. Corwin, chairman of the House committee of 33, asked the adjournment of any vote on his report, as the Peace Commissioners might at an early day be able to agree on something, or offer light on the subject, which might enable the House to come to a better conclusion.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, had no hope from the Peace Congress, and opposed a postponement of the vote.

Corwin's motion succeeded, and the further consideration of the report of the committee was laid aside for some days.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, of the 11th, gives a summary of Mr. Lincoln's speech at that place. It says:

"The firing of 34 guns announced the approaching train bearing the President elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Gov. Morton, and escorted to a carriage drawn by four white horses.

"The procession formed itself into a paganat seignior, if ever, witnessed here before. It was composed of members of both Houses of the Legislature, Police officers, municipal authorities, military and fire companies, citizens and strangers.

"The President elect stood in his carriage acknowledging the welcome. The procession, upon reaching the Bates House, halted and Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the balcony, where he addressed his fellow-citizens. He said he had come here to thank them for the support given by Indiana to a true and just cause, and proceeded to remark that coercion and invasion were terms which need now with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning nor the crisis petitions were presented, and a petition from Nevada asking for a territorial government." One of the amendments to the naval appropriation bill was introduced.

He said the meaning of these dined by Mr. Hale, proposing to build works; He asked—would matching an seven steam ships of war, which was strayed into South Carolina, with his life carried by 80 to 12, as in committee of

test, be invasion. "I think it would; and it would be coercion also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit; but if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and collect duties or withhold the mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be coercion or invasion. Do presidential union-lovers who are resolved to resist coercion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion. If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy; and their views of the Union, as family relation, would seem to be that it is no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement to be maintained by personal attractions.

"In what consists the special sacredness of a State?—I speak not of the position assigned to States in the Union by the Constitution, for that is the bond we all recognize. If a State and county possess equals in territory and inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county; would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? By what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and then govern the larger division of itself; what mysterious right play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people, by merely calling it a State?

"Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said—he was not asserting anything, but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong."

Governor Morton followed with a speech. In the evening the members of the legislature paid their respects to Mr. Lincoln, who was holding a reception in the Bates House. The President elect was to leave next morning for Cincinnati.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 11th, says that the Texas convention had passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

The Louisiana convention had adopted a State flag, and passed an ordinance making it a penal offence for pilots at the Balize to bring war vessels of the United States over the bar; also an ordinance adopting the criminal laws of the United States District Court. The same dispatch adds that five American war vessels were reported off Pensacola.

In the House on the 11th, Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, offered the following:

"Whereas South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, have seceded from the confederacy of the United States, and established a Southern Confederacy, and whereas it is desirable that the most amicable relations shall exist between them, and was avoided as the greatest calamity that can result; therefore,

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of said Southern Confederacy, as soon as official information of its establishment be received and that he receive such commissioners as may be appointed by that government, for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. Mr. Craig asked that the resolution be put on its passage now, as all men desired that peace be preserved."

Mr. Farwell facetiously recommended Mr. Craig's resolution to the committee on patents, it ultimately was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

A resolution was introduced reciting, that by the seizure of mint money and Custom House, by revolutionists, the authorities of the United States were put at defiance, and calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, had been taken or contemplated to recover possession of the property; adopted.

The remainder of the session was stormy and confused.

Mr. Palmer introduced two resolutions—the first, that neither the federal government, nor the people or government of non-slaveholding States have a purpose or constitutional right to legislate or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union; yes and says were ordered. (Hindman objected, and proceeded to quote from a speech of Mr. Lincoln. He was called to order. A division was called for and refused by the Speaker. Mr. Hindman, amid great confusion, insisted on a division. He believed the assertion of the resolution untrue; voices, "call the roll." Burnett said he believed the assertion to be false and could not vote for it. Cries of order. Several explained their views; the vote was announced—106 against 4. Several representatives asked to have their votes recorded. Burnett demanded a division of the question. Sherman offered a substitute, so as to enable Southern gentlemen to vote conscientiously, as they could, not be expected to vote on the purposes of the North—viz: "Resolved that neither Congress nor the people, or governments of non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State in the Union; passed without opposition. No question taken on the other resolution as it was superseded by the substitute.

A resolution was offered recommending the appointment of a select committee to inquire if the consent of the people of the border slave states could be obtained to any proposition for the purchase of the slaves therein by the government, in order to prevent them following the example of the Gulf States, and to report a bill for that purpose; laid over for debate.

A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the obstructions of the collection of revenue in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, also what measures were taken to secure the revenue cutters from seizure or to recover those seized, together with other property; also for the reasons which induced the President to